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The Hyde Park Hotel
Auction
A Bankrupt Real-Estate
with Concealment
Judge McAllister Accused
Judge
Removes Petitions for Divorce
Suits, Etc.

In the case of Thaid N. ...
... among the assets of the ...
... known as the Hyde Park ...
... holders and Comptroller of ...
... that this should be sold at ...

delivered asked leave to do so, and accordingly entered a motion for adjournment after giving three days' notice. The *Times, Inter-Ocean* and *San Francisco* are to be for cash, and the *Court*.

SUPERIOR COURT.
Victor Macbris and others
A. Anderson, sued Charles
reover \$1,500.
Catherine H. Tilford, et
John B. Tilford, deceased
Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee
and C. H. Voorhes, and
clay, A. O. Slaughter, and
foreclose, three tracts of
42 to 57, inclusive, in Block
to the E. 1/4 of the N. W. 1/4
Charles E. Brett commenced
damages against Theodore
CHANCERY COURT.
Cella B. Henagan, administratrix
of Thomas Henagan, deceased,
suits in trespass against
for \$5,000 and damages.

Elizabeth B. Marshall
Frances T. Calhoun and
John S. Calhoun to the
\$1,000 on the 24 of the
14, containing 80 acres, ex-
ing \$3000 on the 24 of the
part of the tract, and re-
the Illinois Central Railroad
George Heller began a
damages of Simon Haglund.

DIVORCE

Christian Swenson filed
claiming that his wife, Aune
served him in 1877, leaving
indigent husband, and that
he desires to have her set
Joseph W. Elmquist is
of a wife, and he gives cor-
that in 1870, when he was
working at a hotel in Wash-
ington, met a woman
Brownell, who was his
his senior. After a time
ry her, but he refused
to take a ride with her,
that he did not know any-
thing to her next day,
and she claimed him for her

ignorant of his rights, and no escape, determined to escape. He lived in the same place until August, 1879, when, from his cruelty and selfishness, he was expelled, and until finally he returned, a wanderer, and he, nothing is left here. And he now asks a place annulled as having been consent.

Emma Kaeko asked for a place. P. Kaeko on the ground.

Judge Moore yesterday John Kruse from Sophie's place of desertion.

BANKRUPT

In the case of D. F. Keen was filed yesterday by Hore Kintel, and A. Scott. Main bankruptcy, setting out fully aware falsely to the they had scheduled all their and have omitted to report from the schedules, and elements, and concealed a assets. A rule was issued by the firm, D. F. Keener, C. M. Warren, to show cause

Positions for discharge
Bannon, C. A. McLean,
J. Argenter, William
F. J. Sherman, M. W.
Gorham, James Brodrie,
Iris Wash, James
Taylor, M. A. Hawkes, T.
rill, Joseph Lowmback,
Gleason, J. C. Davidson,
Wood, H. L. Hammond,
Busby, Harry Cockell,
In Strauss. Hearings will be
continued to-
morrow.

George Hazard comes
yesterday against Valor
Dixon, Jay Scott, S. C.
Bowers.

Judge Drummond will
case of the Wilson Packin
this morning.

Judge Bidwell will sa
in the order they come o
they are submitted.

Judge Drummond will
few days to hear the rail

with Judge Harlan.
William C. Callender, stamps on medicine bottles was fined \$50 by Judge McCallister.
Judge McCallister appointed the Appellate Court, this space of the position of the June 24 to choose a Chief Justice will be transacted on.
On the 7th of July Judge Callender was appointed as being term Nos. 1 to 116 no proceedings have been all cases wherein the cases dismissed for want of Judge Farwell will hear Judge Bloodgood will be trial in the case of Coleman morning.

THE G.
JAMES DAKKHOON—in case of JAMES BLOOMER—on the calendar.
JAMES GART—case, 692, 693, 694, 695, except 731, 742, and 743, vs. Schickel, on trial.
JAMES J. JAMESON—on trial, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

JAMES MOORE—30, 17, 1.
 JUDAS ROGERS—20, 10, 1.
 No. 4. A. H. Harry vs. J.
 JAMES McALESTER—30, 17, 1.
 JUDAS ROGERS (Criminal)
 1,870, 1,280, 1,448, 1,1.
 1,800, 1,871, and 1,448.
 JUDAS ROGERS vs. Cash. No. 4, 450.
 trial.
 JUDAS FARWELL—General
 JUDAS WILLIAMS—General
 JUDGES
 SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES
 W. Hamilton Jr., Eldridge,
 Circuit Court—JAMES
 Birt et al. vs. J. H. Mc
 Kohn et al. vs. Joseph C.
 W. O. S. 30.—Herman W. S.
 and W. W. Perkins. 30, 17, 1.
 Life Insurance Company
 No. 17, 1.
 JAMES McALESTER—No
 Lewis Morris and Schellie (C.
 S. T. Mulla vs. and
 Gray vs. B. Rogers, E. S.
 Perkins, verdict, \$500, 1.
 A stream of Running R.
 New York, June 17.—
 Company met Monday last

[illegible]

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.
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themselves of the power to break up a quorum, and in this way have forced the Democrats to remove the gag-rule; and yet, with characteristic stupidity, the Republicans repeat again and again their attempts to override a compact and powerful majority by men who are masters of parliamentary strategy, and who resort to filibustering only to protect their right. The Democrats seem to be unable to comprehend the idea that the fastest way is the shortest way, and even violate a distinct understanding when it stands in the way of suppressing debate on the Republican side. They did this yesterday in the case of the bill to prevent officers and employees of the Government from contributing money for political purposes. It was the understanding that Gen. Grant was to have a chance to reply to the protracted harangue of Mr. McKim on Tuesday, and when this privilege was refused the Republicans resented the unfairness by depriving the House of a quorum. These repeated infringements upon the rights of the minority, and the filibustering that invariably follows, are in a small way samples of the enormous family displayed in the repeated passage of bills certain to be vetoed.

"THE LAST DITCH."

It is very evident that the Democrats in Congress are looking about for the easiest and least humiliating escape from the false position they have taken with regard to the appropriations. Every day's dispatches from Washington outline some new device for covering their retreat. The latest proposition is that Congress shall adopt a resolution fixing a day for final adjournment without first acting upon the veto of the Little Judicial bill, as if it were really the intention to leave the judicial expense unprovided for; that having done this, and on the very day of actual adjournment, a resolution shall be passed continuing this year's appropriations for the Courts and enacting the restrictive clause of the Judicial bill. Such a resolution, of course, would be approved by the President, and the managing men of the Democratic party would congratulate themselves that they had been able to sneak out of "the last ditch" where they originally proposed to die.

The Democratic party will not dare to assume the responsibility of closing up the United States Courts all over the country merely for the purpose of undermining the Election laws, for the repeal of which they could not muster the necessary constitutional majority. Chicago has now a foretaste of what the abandonment of the Courts would impose upon the people. The last appropriation was insufficient to last out the current year, and on the second of July, the House has just been obliged to diminish the petty jury in its Court, leaving several important cases untried. The embarrassment occasioned by the premature exhaustion of the appropriations will be temporary only, and comparatively insignificant, if appropriations for the new year be voted; but, if the appropriations be withheld for the coming year, then the Courts must close their doors, and the vast and varied interests, public and private, which must be adjudicated in the United States Courts will suffer in proportion to their dimensions and urgency. The lawyers who practice before these Courts and the litigants who appeal to them include Democrats as well as Republicans, and every Democratic Congressman who should assist in the work of closing these Courts would be confronted by aggrieved Democratic constituents who would be as indignant as any Republicans, and who would gladly assist in the punishment of the men who had thus betrayed them. It may be that a majority of the Democratic Congressmen would not be deterred from carrying out their threat by any consideration of the public interests, but they will recede before the threat of defeat for re-election which their own party would carry out in case they should proceed.

If Congress were to adjourn without providing for the expenses of the United States Courts, the majority responsible for that action would be in much the same position as the salary-grab Congressmen, inasmuch as they have already provided for their own salaries. They would not be able to explain to their constituents why they had applied the starving-out process to the Courts alone, nor why they had exempted themselves from the sacrifice. They would subject themselves to popular contempt by that sort of heroism which should place the burden upon a helpmate but most useful branch of the Government while providing for their own subsistence. They would also tell the closing of the Courts was to punish the President for his refusal to surrender his constitutional prerogative, now why the officers of the judicial branch of the Government should not be paid as well as members and employees of the Legislative branch. The United States Courts are more useful to the American people than the United States Congress, and any attempt of the latter to starve out the former after grabbing their own salaries would be resented as equally mean and dastardly with the back-pay, which was universally condemned.

The whole trouble with the Democratic starving-out scheme is that it was founded upon a false theory. The early attempts to justify it in both the Senate and House speeches were based upon a far-fetched and unwarranted parallel between the American system and a supposed system of government. It was falsely assumed that the country belongs to the President of the United States in the same sense that a European country may be said to belong to a King or an Emperor, and that the American people are subordinate to their Chief Magistrate as the subjects of a monarchy are subordinate to their ruler. Arguing from this premise, the conclusion was reached that the President must be compelled to submit to legislative dictation by cutting off the supplies of his Government. But the Democrats, as they have proceeded, have learned that it is not the President's prerogative to starve out the House, but the people's Government, but the people's Government, and that an effort to punish the President by withholding supplies would practically result in punishing the people, who are superior to Congress and the President, and who would speedily take measures to protect themselves against such insolence. The proposition to close the Courts as a means for the punishment of the President, which is "the last ditch," is the relic of a delusion, and the Democrats must abandon it to save themselves from public ridicule as well as from public reprobation.

While the Democrats will probably decide to vote the necessary supplies for the Courts as well as for the other branches of the public service before adjournment, this tardy submission to the popular demand will not release them from so accountability that will prove embarrassing and embarrassing. It will be impossible upon them to explain why they have exhausted their months' time, and

an actual cost of not less than one million dollars, in the extra expense of the extra session, in making threats that they did not dare to put into execution. They will be called upon to justify the action of the Democrats in the last Congress, and the plea of the present Congress in the effort to intimidate the President into a surrender of his constitutional power. The desire to get rid of the Government supervision of Congressional elections, authorized by the Constitution and necessary to protect the ballot-box against the fraud and violence tolerated by the local Governments in several sections of the country, will scarcely be accepted as a sufficient excuse. The purpose was infamous, in the first place, and the fact that it was finally abandoned only under the apprehension that further effort in the same direction would result in partition disunion excludes the Democrats from the immunity which the public usually and properly extends to those who promptly and voluntarily make amends for errors of judgment. The only consolation which Democrats can find in the situation is similar to that extended to the boy who had been fooling around the hind legs of a jackass—that he might not be so good-looking in the future, but he would know more.

MICHIGAN AVENUE BOULEVARD.

The vote in the Council on Monday evening, which resulted in another postponement of the Michigan avenue boulevard project, was probably due in the main to statements made by Governor McKim who led the dog-in-the-manger opposition which the West Side Aldermen are making to a matter that concerns only the South Division. These statements were as follows: (1) That \$400,000 lie idle in the hands of the South Park Commissioners, which was collected from the property along the Western avenue boulevard, and that the Commissioners might similarly collect and hold money assessed upon Michigan avenue property, instead of making the improvement; (2) that the city at large would be obliged to pay for the intersections, and its proportion of the street fronting on Lake Park, thus compelling the taxpayers of the West Side to contribute to the exclusive benefit of the residents of the South Division.

The first statement was absolutely incorrect, and the second wholly unfair and misleading. As a matter of fact, reported by the Treasurer of the South Park Board and confirmed by the Commissioners, the Board has less than \$300,000 on hand, all told, which, with the accretion from tax-collectors in the meantime, will barely suffice to meet the obligations of the Board which mature July 1. The whole amount of money expended on Western avenue boulevard is less than \$50,000, and 82 per cent of that amount, as well as the same proportion of all expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of South Park and its boulevards, is contributed by taxes levied in the South Division of the city. Hence Mr. McKim was totally incorrect in his statement that the West Side taxpayers, and had no warrant for concluding that the South Park Board would first collect the money from Michigan avenue property-owners to improve the street and then neglect to make the improvement.

The assertion that the West Division will be unfairly taxed to pay a proportion of the city's cost for improving the intersections, was an exhibition of very small sectional meanness. Doesn't Ald. Cavanaugh know that one-half of all the city taxes is paid by the South Division, while the West Division pays only about two-thirds, and the North Division about one-sixth? But, as the West Division has more than one-half of the entire population, it naturally draws considerably more from the General Tax-Fund than it contributes thereto. To every police-station, engine-house, and school-house, and for every intersection of pavement, every foot of sewerage, and every extension of water-pipe in the West Division—in one word, for all the benefits of City Government enjoyed by the West Division, the taxpayers of the South Division contribute nearly twice as much as the actual beneficiaries thereof in the West Division. Isn't it rather low, under these circumstances, for any West Side Alderman to object to the Michigan avenue boulevard, because a very small proportion of the cost of paving the intersections may fall upon the taxpayers of the West Division?

If Ald. Cavanaugh made his objections to this scheme in good faith last Monday night, and if the West Side Aldermen voted with him in good faith, they will withdraw their opposition now that its injustice has been so clearly set forth. But if this opposition was founded in sectional spite rather than upon misinformation, which we are not yet willing to believe, the fact will appear from a continuation of such opposition in spite of its demonstrated injustice.

THE WALKING POLYGRAPH.

Mrs. ANN ELIZA YOUNG, whose relations to the late head of the Mormon Church and whose experience as a victim of polygamy are well known to the public, has addressed a letter to the President protesting against the extension of a pardon to GEORGE RAYMOND, the Mormon bigamist, who has just been convicted by the United States authorities in Utah and sentenced to fine and imprisonment under the law of 1862. The argument which she makes why Executive clemency should not be extended is unanswerable. The sentiments of the letter will strike home to the heart of every pure woman in the country.

The first point which Mrs. Young makes is that the pardon of Raymond was a substantial victory for the Mormons over the Government. They have always been defiant towards the Government, and after the law was passed forbidding polygamy they showed their undignified contempt for it by entering into polygamous alliances more frequently and generally than ever before. "I assert," says Mrs. Young, "with all due respect, that if you pardon this man, you might as well withdraw every United States official in Utah, and give the Territory over to Mormon rule and ruin. I sincerely believe that such a course will render it useless to make any further attempts under the forms of law to reduce Utah from her sin and misery."

There are no more to him than squaws to the Indian. They minister to his lust, and they perform his manual duties, and the outcome of this debasing practice is only sin, misery, and woe. To himself, the moral hideousness of polygamy that those who practice it are not aware of. The plea of religious sincerity is a blind. As Mrs. Young says in her protest, "They are inspired by motives of unmitigated wickedness." Even if they were sincere, it would offer no excuse for so gigantic a crime against public morality and decency.

The protest of this woman, who knows the evils of polygamy from long and terrible experience, and who has fought the evil so bravely during the past six years, should have convincing weight with the President. His first duty is to throw the petition of GEORGE R. CANNON and his 30,000 deluded associates into the waste-basket, and not only refuse to interfere with the operations of the present Congress, but to order it to proceed without delay to the trial and conviction of every other Mormon who has contracted polygamous alliances since the notice was served upon them to quit by the passage of the law of 1862, which has been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court. The case of Raymond was a test one. He was fairly tried under the law and convicted. To accomplish this result required remarkable moral courage upon the part of the law officers. The sentiment of the community in which they performed their functions was against them, and it manifested itself in aggravating social persecution in a thousand petty, but none the less unpleasant, forms of ostracism, in constant acts of malice which could not be reached by law, and in open and undisguised delay in the trial and conviction of every other Mormon who has contracted polygamous alliances since the notice was served upon them to quit by the passage of the law of 1862, which has been pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court. The case of Raymond was a test one. He was fairly tried under the law and convicted. To accomplish this result required remarkable moral courage upon the part of the law officers. 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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Sunday
excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.
‡ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Office, 32 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Rail-Frost-Proof Tank Company held at the Grand Hotel in the City of Chicago on the 15th day of A. D. 1978, pursuant to a notice for that purpose served on all the stockholders of said Company, was submitted for consideration, viz.: That the number of shares of capital stock to be 2,000 shares of the par value of five (\$5) dollars each, and thereby reducing the total stock of said Company to the sum of \$10,000. This resolution was sustained and the capital stock was reduced to the said sum of \$10,000 by more than two-thirds of all the votes represented by the capital stock of said Company.

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
★Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
★Stoux City & Yankton	10:30 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
★Dubuque Express	10:30 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
★Dubuque Night Exp. via Clinton	9:15 p.m.	7:25 a.m.
★Dubuque Night Express	9:15 p.m.	7:25 a.m.
★Stoux City Express	9:15 p.m.	7:25 a.m.
★Freeport, Rock & Dubuque	9:15 p.m.	8:10 p.m.
★Freeport, Rock & Dubuque	10:15 p.m.	6:50 a.m.
★Freeport & Fair Mall	8:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
★Milwaukee Special	Sundays	7:00 a.m.
★Milwaukee Express	10:00 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
★Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
★Freeport & Fair Mall	8:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
★Green Bay Express	9:30 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
★St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	10:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
★St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	9:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
★La Crosse Express	10:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

WYlcons & New Ulm.....	7:55 a m	7:50 p m
WYlcons & New Ulm.....	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
WYlcons & New Ulm.....	9:00 a m	7:50 p m
WYlcons & New Ulm.....	9:00 p m	7:50 a m
WYlcons & New Ulm.....	10:10 a m	7:50 p m
WYlcons & New Ulm.....	8:00 a m	7:30 p m
WYlcons & New Ulm.....	4:50 p m	7:10 a m
WYlcons & New Ulm.....	4:45 p m	7:10 a m

Fullman Hotel Cars are run through between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Fullman or any other form of Pullman cars.

— Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

— Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Strealor Express.....	7:25 a.m.	7:40 p.m.
Nearaska & Kansas Express.....	9:45 a.m.	3:50 p.m.
Hockford & Preport Express.....	10:00 a.m.	3:20 p.m.
Conover & Greave Accommodation	10:15 a.m.	3:50 p.m.
Pacific Fast Express.....	10:30 a.m.	3:20 p.m.
Kansas & Colorado Express.....	10:30 a.m.	3:40 p.m.
Conover & Greave Accommodation	8:15 p.m.	7:25 a.m.
Aurora Passenger.....	8:15 p.m.	7:25 a.m.
Montola & Ottawa Express.....	4:35 p.m.	10:40 a.m.
Conover & Greave.....	5:00 p.m.	8:55 a.m.
Conover & Grove.....	5:15 p.m.	9:10 a.m.
Preport & Dubuque Express.....	9:30 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
Omaha Night Express.....	9:45 p.m.	6:55 a.m.
Pacific Fast Express.....	10:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Conover & St. Joe Express.....	8:05 p.m.	6:30 a.m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City
Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evenport Express.....	7:30 a.m.	7:55 p.m.
Island Express.....	7:50 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
Evenport & Aclison Exprs	10:30 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
Island Accommodation.....	8:00 p.m.	10:20 p.m.
Light Express.....	10:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Island Accommodation.....	8:45 a.m.	8:40 p.m.
Island Accommodation.....	9:45 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
Island Accommodation.....	10:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Island Accommodation.....	4:15 p.m.	4:40 p.m.

Isle Accommodation.....	11:30 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Isle Accommodation.....	11:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.

*Saturdays and Thursdays only. †Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Tickets Office, 90 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago City & Denver Fast Ex.....	12:35 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.....	9:00 a.m.	7:55 p.m.
Mobile & New Orleans Express.....	9:00 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.....	9:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
Georgia, Birmingham & Fast Ex.....	9:00 p.m.	8:20 p.m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.....	9:00 p.m.	8:10 p.m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.....	9:00 p.m.	7:55 p.m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, at corner Clark-st., opposite Sherman Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express.....	7:50 a m	7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays).....	8:00 a m	8:00 p m
Isomon and Minneapolis (Green Day, and Menasha through Day Express).....	10:10 a m	1:40 p m
St. Paul and Minneapolis (Sundays).....	9:00 p m	10:30 a m
St. Paul and Minneapolis (Sundays).....	9:00 p m	10:30 a m
St. Paul and Minneapolis (Sundays).....	9:00 p m	10:30 a m
St. Paul and Minneapolis (Sundays).....	9:00 p m	10:30 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are sold either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Wisconsin.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
 Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
 Ticket Office, 121 Madison-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Louis & Texas Express.....	8:30 a.m.	6:45 p.m.
Louis & Texas Fast Line.....	8:30 a.m.	6:45 p.m.
Chicago & New Orleans Express.....	8:30 a.m.	6:45 p.m.
Chicago & Texas Express.....	8:30 a.m.	6:45 p.m.
Chicago & St. Louis Express.....	8:30 a.m.	6:45 p.m.
Chicago & St. Paul Express.....	8:30 a.m.	6:45 p.m.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis (via Main and Air Line)....	* 7:00 a.m.	* 6:30 p.m.
St. Louis Express.....	* 9:00 a.m.	* 7:40 p.m.
St. Louis Accommodation.....	* 4:00 p.m.	* 7:30 a.m.

Balt. Express..... 7:10 p.m. 7:30 a.m.
 PITTSBURG, FL. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
 Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office,
 23 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Pacific Hotel.
 Leave. Arrive.
 Balt. Express..... 8:30 a.m. 7:00 p.m.
 Balt. Express..... 8:15 p.m. 8:00 a.m.
 Balt. Line..... 8:15 p.m. 8:00 a.m.
 BALTIMORE & OHIO.
 Passenger, Exposition Building and Foot of Twenty-second
 Ticket Offices, 23 Clark-st., Palmer House, and
 Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Spring Express.....	8:30 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
.....	9:40 p.m.	7:05 p.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Spring Mail—Old Line.....	7:35 a.m.	7:40 p.m.
.....	8:00 p.m.	7:40 p.m.
.....	8:15 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
.....	10:30 p.m.	5:40 a.m.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R.R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Komo Line.)
Met. connect at Cincinnati and OKla. City, Mo. Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus East Day Express.....	8:40 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
Night Express.....	8:00 p.m.	7:10 a.m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

Not, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express.....	8:40 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Night Express.....	8:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, express, freight, etc., from Louisville & Portland, Mo., 7:30 p.m.	8:15 a.m.	4:40 p.m.
Mail, express, freight, etc., from Louisville & Portland, Mo., 7:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	7:35 a.m.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

for Racine, Milwaukee, Chicago, Manitowish, Ludington, Manistowick	7 p.m.
Friday's box don't leave until	7 p.m.
Milwaukee, etc., steaming	7 p.m.
Friday	7 p.m.
for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon	7 p.m.
Green Bay & for Port, Tuesday and Friday	7 p.m.
for Lake Superior towns, Tuesday	7 p.m.
for St. Joseph	10 a.m.

back foot of Michigan-av. Sunday expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURE!! DR. KEAN,
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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all
cure, nervous, & peptic diseases. Dr. Kean is the
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eases.

the best attention and treatment. Patients who are treated by literary medicine will find every service free. Consultation—Free—Call or write for FREE BOOK and Circulars for patients sent sealed for no stamps. Office Hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

A. G. OLIN 302 S. Clark Street, Chicago.
Everybody from Atlanta to
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cases of men and women.
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and two stamps for "Guide to Health." Office
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